

A Proposed
Constitution

for the

United Nations

of the

World

BY

THEODORE HARRIS

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FOR THE
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OF THE
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FOREWORD

The Constitution of the United States of America did not, like Minerva, spring at once into being. The French and Indian War, in 1755, inaugurated, perhaps, the first tendency toward a national consciousness. The joint action of all the colonies against a common foe was a political schooling and preparation for subsequent nationalization. Even as late as the Revolution the colonies had not arrived at an adequate conception of a federal government. The war was fought through practically without a government vested with proper authority and power. A weak and feeble Continental Congress protracted the struggle for freedom for seven long years, where an autocratic government would have shortened the strife to two or three. As Hamilton said: "A nation without a national government is an awful spectacle."

The first attempt at a constitution
(3)

resulted in the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union." But these granted in reality no sovereign powers. Congress was hampered and fettered by innumerable state jealousies and shorn of all authority to enact adequate legislation.

It is respectfully submitted, here, that any attempt to organize a "League of Nations," a "League to enforce Peace," or any organization with similar intent, will fail for the same reasons that the first American Federation failed. Nor would the Hague Tribunal serve to keep the peace. A Court without power to enforce its decrees is an absurdity. In any League or Federation of Nations force is a prime necessity; not by means of a huge army and navy for purposes of warfare against other nations, but through an equipment of federal marshals, sheriffs, and a standing army, sufficient to preserve order and serve as a nucleus

for an army of offense or defense when required. A navy commensurate with the task of policing the high seas would, of course, be a necessity. But in the case of both army and navy the burden would be light compared with the past, since the cost would be divided among several or many.

The Constitution of the United States is conceded by all political writers and statesmen to be the most nearly perfect of any organic law devised for the government of men. Gladstone regarded it as the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man. It is evident, therefore, that the organic law of any world federation or union of nations, to be enduring and effective, must follow in form and substance, more or less, the Constitution of the United States.

If it be objected that the union of the nations of the world would be too un-

wieldy on account of size of territory, distance in time, difference in language, race or religion, it may be answered that in 1787 Maine was as remote from Georgia as France from Alaska today. That the United States contains whole populations greater in number than the largest cities of their native lands, and still retaining the speech, the religion, and the customs of their respective countries. Furthermore, nearly every European nation has assimilated, in its growth, peoples of differing race, religion and language: for the most part, too, conquered peoples, thus rendering the process of assimilation and unification a matter of centuries. The United States of America, as would be the case with the United Nations of the World, if formed on like plan, accomplished in one century what took Europe ten, because of voluntary association of different states into one organic union.

"The interests of the nations of the world today are no wider, no more complex, and no more contradictory than the interests of Massachusetts and Virginia at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, or the interests of California and New York today.

The domestic affairs of each nation would be governed by its national government, as the domestic affairs of the states today are governed by the state governments and their political subdivisions. Only in questions of worldwide policy, such as freedom of the seas, prevention of wars between other Nations, or matters arising between the nations themselves, would the international government be called to act. The necessary relinquishment, by each nation of its autocracy or national individuality would be no greater than that freely surrendered by each of the states in the American Union. The stupendous ad-

vantages of equality and freedom of intercourse that would accrue would be identical with those enjoyed by the organic bodies of the United States to-day, but on a more magnificent scale. The difference would be in degree only—not in kind.

The terrible World War that has been going on for more than four years past has wrecked many a financial, political and economic theory. The world will emerge a different world. Social, political and economic relations within the State, as well as international relations, will have to be readjusted on a very different basis. The thought of a United Nations of the World is no more startling, no more revolutionary, now, than was the existence of the United States of America in 1914. It would seem as if the voice of the Almighty had been heard amidst the incessant thunders of battle, saying: "All mankind are hence-

forth brothers and I am their Eternal Father."

The question of admission to the Federation of the United Nations, it seems to the writer, would be mainly one of capacity for self-government. The nations not yet advanced so far as this might be admitted as territories until such time as they had proved their ability to govern themselves. Into this category temporarily might come China, Russia, Mexico; and it might be a wise solution of the problem of Germany after the War.

The writer presents the Constitution of the United Nations of the World simply as a formula to be considered after the War, in lieu of the multiplicity of theories that will be presented, which will give rise to interminable discussion, and then, perhaps, arrive nowhere.

The formation of a Union such as is contemplated, if only comprising the

United States, England, and France, would almost surely lead, after a few years, to the application of other nations for admission, especially those weaker in numbers and military resources. The subject-matter is, in any event, present in the mind of nearly every thinking man today, and its presentation in concrete form may serve to crystallize a hundred vague theories into some practical working-basis.

THEODORE HARRIS.

NEW YORK CITY,

OCTOBER 29, 1918.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United Nations of the World, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United Nations of the World.

ARTICLE I.

The Legislative Department

SECTION 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United Nations of the World, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen

every fourth year by the people of the several Nations; and the electors in each Nation shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the National Congress.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been seven years a citizen and inhabitant of that Nation in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several Nations which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United Nations of the World, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every two million, but each State shall have at least one Represen-

tative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the Nations shall be entitled to choose as follows:

<i>The United States of America</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The Republic of France</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The Kingdom of Italy</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The Argentine Confederation</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The United States of Brazil</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The Republic of Peru</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The Republic of Cuba</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>
<i>The Empire of Japan</i>	.....	<i>votes</i>

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any Nation, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers,

and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the United Nations shall be composed of ten Senators from each Nation, chosen by the legislative body thereof for eight years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into four classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the eighth year, so that one-fourth may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Congress of any

Nation, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Congress, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of forty years, and been nine years a citizen and an inhabitant of that Nation for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United Nations shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United Nations.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United Nations is tried, the

Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United Nations; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each Nation by the legislative body thereof; but the Congress of the United Nations may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress of the United Nations shall assemble at least once in every

year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy;

and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United Nations. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United Nations, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United Nations shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United Nations; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his

objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United Nations; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United Nations; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United Nations:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United Nations:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several Nations.

4. To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United Nations:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United Nations:

7. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

8. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

9. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

10. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than four years:

11. To provide and maintain a navy:
12. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:
13. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the United Nations, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:
14. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United Nations; reserving to the Nations respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:
15. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding twenty miles square) as may, by cession of particular Nations, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United

Nations; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislative body of the Nations in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings:—and

16. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United Nations, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

2. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

3. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

4. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any Nation. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one Nation over those of another nor shall vessels bound to or from one Nation be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

5. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all money public shall be published from time to time.

SECTION IO.

1. No Nation shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; pass any bill of attainder; *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts.

2. No Nation, shall without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except

what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any Nation on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United Nations, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No Nation shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another Nation, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

The Executive Department

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United Nations of the World. He shall hold his office during the term of eight years, and be in-

eligible for re-election at any subsequent time; and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each Nation shall appoint, in such manner as the legislative body thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the Nation may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United Nations, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United Nations.

4. No person except a natural born citizen of the United Nations shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office

who shall not have attained to the age of forty years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United Nations.

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United Nations, or any of them.

7. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United Nations: and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United Nations.”

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United Nations, and of the militia of the several Nations, when called into the actual service of the United Nations. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United Nations, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United Nations whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all officers of the United Nations.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United Nations, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

The Judicial Department

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United Nations shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United Nations, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction

to controversies to which the United Nations shall be a party; to controversies between two or more Nations; between a Nation and citizens of another Nation; between citizens of different Nations; and between a Nation or the citizens thereof, and foreign Nations, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a Nation shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be held in the Nation where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any Nation, the trial

shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United Nations shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Miscellaneous Provisions

SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each Nation to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other Nation; and Congress may, by

general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each Nation shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several Nations.

2. A person charged in any Nation with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another Nation, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the Nation from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the Nation having jurisdiction of the crime.

SECTION 3.

1. New Nations may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new Nation shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other Nation, nor any Nation be formed by the junction of two or more Nations, or parts of Nations,

without the consent of the legislative bodies of the Nations concerned, as well as of Congress.

2. Congress shall have the power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United Nations; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as to prejudice any claims of the United Nations, or of any particular Nation.

SECTION 4.

1. The United Nations shall protect every Nation in this Union against invasion; and, on application of the legislative body or of the executive (when the legislative body cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the

legislative bodies of two-thirds of the several Nations, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as parts of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislative bodies of three-fourths of the several Nations, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided that no Nation, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. This Constitution, and the laws of the United Nations, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United Nations, shall be the supreme law of the Nations; and the judges in every Nation shall be bound thereby, anything in the laws of any Nation to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the legislative bodies of each Nation, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United Nations and of the several Nations, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE VIII.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free Nation, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE IX.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE XI.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE XII.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE XIII.

The powers not delegated to the United Nations by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the Nations, are reserved to the Nations respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XIV.

I. The electors shall meet in their respective Nations, and vote by ballot for President or Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same Nation with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United Nations, directed to the Presi-

dent of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by Nations, the representation from each Nation having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the Nations, and a majority of all the Nations shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a

President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United Nations, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United Nations, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United Nations, and of the Nation wherein they reside. No Nation shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United Nations; nor shall

any Nation deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XVII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of three-fourths of the Nations of this Union shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the Nations so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the Nations present, the day of, in the year of the Christian Era,
In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

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